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the evidence seems conclusive as to its authenticity. The improbability of Wolfe's reciting a poem, when absolute silence was required, is due perhaps to Lord Stanhope's transferring it from the early evening to the hour of attack next morning, in which he has been followed by Carlyle, Parkman, and others. Professor E. E. Morris, however, has taken the opposite view in the *English Historical Review* (XV, 125-129, January, 1900).

Mr. Wood should not have permitted Bradstreet's name to appear repeatedly as "Broadstreet" nor Robison as "Robinson". The contemporary map, which appeared for the first time in Mr. Doughty's collection, 1901, is a valuable addition to the book.

JAMES BAIN.

Josiah Tucker, Economist: a Study in the History of Economics.

By WALTER ERNEST CLARK, Ph.D., Instructor in the College of the City of New York. [Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Vol. XIX, No. 1.] (New York: Columbia University Press; The Macmillan Company; London: P. S. King and Son. 1903. Pp. 258.)

JOSIAH TUCKER (1713-1799), Dean of Gloucester, has received in the past but scant treatment at the hands of economic historians. His acuteness of intellect and the boldness and general soundness of his views have been recognized, but he has been set down as a pamphleteer who discussed questions of the hour and said little of enduring value. Dr. Clark has in this monograph given us the first satisfactory presentation of Tucker's surroundings, life, and work. He has had access to all his writings, including two very rare folios, never publicly printed: *The Elements of Commerce and Theory of Taxes* (1755), and *Instructions for Travellers* (1757).¹ These two essays, probably unknown to economists until well into the nineteenth century, contain his only systematic attempt to construct a science of economics. Had they come to light when written, they might have given their author a more important place among the predecessors of Adam Smith.

Tucker was a vigorous advocate of an increased population for Great Britain. He observed with regret the emigration to America, urged a tax on bachelors and exemptions for married men, and favored free immigration. He denounced monopoly in all its forms, the exclusive trading-companies, the artisans under the protection of the Elizabethan apprenticeship law, the British ship-owners and sailors under the Navigation Act, and the combinations of factory laborers. On no other topic did he write so voluminously. He preferred the domestic to the factory system of industry for its effect on labor and product, advocated piece-wages, but argued for a low rate of wages to increase England's competitive strength. His views on population and wages indicate Tucker's mer-

¹ In addition to the three copies of this work located by Dr. Clark, there is one in the Library of Congress. ED.

cantilist sympathies, yet he occupies an intermediate position between the rigid exclusiveness of mercantilism and the freedom of trade of Adam Smith. He disposed of the fallacy that one nation could thrive only at the expense of another and condemned "going to war for the sake of getting trade" (p. 170). There is "something ridiculous", he said, "in the farce that a shopkeeper should bully his customers to compel them to deal with him against their interests" (p. 173), a good answer to the fallacy that trade follows the flag. He avoided the error of identifying national riches with money metal and opposed prohibitions on metal export. But he favored duties upon the import of foreign manufactures and upon the export of raw materials, and advocated bounties and premiums as encouragements to industry while in the infant stage. "Attempts ought to be made to wean this commercial child by gentle degrees" (p. 183).

His hostility to distant colonies had an economic motive. Colonies were costly, they added nothing to the trade advantages of the mother-country, they drew population from home, and they sought independence as soon as it was to their economic interest to do so. As early as 1749 he asserted that the American colonies would seek independence as soon as they no longer needed Great Britain's assistance. Tucker will be remembered by students of American history as one of the few men in England who consistently wrote and preached American independence, and who scouted the idea that the separation of the colonies would spell the ruin of England.

The fact that all of Tucker's published writings were of a controversial nature on current questions, and that his more extended and systematic work was never published, would explain the slight influence which this writer has exercised upon the development of economic thought. Dr. Clark insists, however, upon crediting Tucker with a considerable indirect influence upon the development of British economics in paving the way for the *Wealth of Nations*, and declares that he deserves a greater recognition than he has as yet received. By his thorough and scholarly monograph the author has done much to give Tucker this recognition. A complete and excellent bibliography of Tucker's writings is added.

FRANK HAIGH DIXON.

The Administration of the American Revolutionary Army. By LOUIS CLINTON HATCH. [Harvard Historical Studies, X.] (New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1904. Pp. viii, 229.)

THE effect of the democratic principle when applied to the administration of an army is rather ruthlessly shown in this monograph. The weakness of Congress, too, as a central government is clearly demonstrated in this close study of one of its most important functions. Until the ratification of the Articles of Confederation in 1781, Mr. Hatch shows, any state, and even any individual who was not in the actual